1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS
2	JONESBORO DIVISION
3	TRISTATE ADVANCED SURGERY CENTER, LLC, GLENN A. CROSBY II, M.D., F.A.C.S., and MICHAEL HOOD, M.D.,
4	Plaintiffs,
5	v. No. 3:14CV00143 JM
6	March 29, 2016 Little Rock, Arkansas
7	10:29 a.m.
8	HEALTH CHOICE, LLC, and CIGNA HEALTHCARE OF TENNESSEE, INC., Defendants.
9	CONNECTICUT GENERAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
10	CONNECTICUT GENERAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, CIGNA HEALTH AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, and CIGNA HEALTHCARE OF TENNESSEE, INC.,
11	Counterclaim-Plaintiffs,
12	V.
13	SURGICAL CENTER DEVELOPMENT, INC. d/b/a SURGCENTER
14	DEVELOPMENT, and TRISTATE ADVANCED SURGERY CENTER, LLC, Counterclaim-Defendants.
15	TRISTATE ADVANCED SURGERY CENTER, LLC,
16	Counter-Counterclaim-Plaintiff,
17	and
18	GLENN A. CROSBY, II, M.D., and MICHAEL HOOD, M.D., Third-Party Plaintiffs,
19	V.
20	CIGNA HEALTHCARE OF TENNESSEE, INC., CIGNA HEALTH AND LIFE
21	INSURANCE COMPANY, and CONNECTICUT GENERAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
22	Counter-Counterclaim-Defendants, and
23	HEALTH CHOICE, LLC,
24	Third-Party Defendants.
25	TRANSCRIPT OF MOTION HEARING, BEFORE THE HONORABLE JAMES M. MOODY, JR. UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Karen Baker, RMR, CRR, CCR United States Court Reporter

1	APPEARANCES:
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19	Proceedings reported by machine stenography and displayed in realtime; transcript prepared utilizing computer-aided transcription.
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## PROCEEDINGS

(Proceedings commencing in open court at 10:29 AM.)

THE COURT: We are on the record in 3:14CV143,

Tristate Advanced Surgery versus Health Choice and Cigna, et
al. at this point. Some are still here and some are not. Here
to discuss the motion for I guess it's entitled miscellaneous
discovery relief, but it has to do with what I'll generically
call the Colorado discovery. Is that a fair --

MR. HALIJAN: Yes. Your Honor.

THE COURT: -- summation of the material that we're talking about? I have read the motions, briefs, replies, and responses to this particular issue as well as some other stuff we're working on, some pending things to put it in context. Who is going to talk to me about the motion on behalf of the plaintiffs I guess in this?

MR. HALIJAN: That would be me, Your Honor. Doug Halijan from Burch, Porter & Johnson in Memphis. With me is my partner, Molly Glover.

THE COURT: Hello.

MS. GLOVER: Hello.

THE COURT: You've got the floor.

MR. HALIJAN: Thank you, Your Honor. I understand certainly that the Court has read the written materials, but I'm going to hit a few high important parts before drilling down a little bit deeper into some of the particular issues

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that seem to be most contentious about this issue, why are we here.

Your Honor, I respectfully submit that the relief we're seeking is very limited. This is as the Court knows one of several cases pending around the country between Cigna parties on one side and SurgCenter and SurgCenter affiliated surgery centers like Tristate on the other. Tristate is the only ambulatory surgical center in Crittenden County, one of the very few such facilities in the eastern part of the state. Claims and counterclaims in these cases are similar. plaintiffs in this case allege that the defendants have conspired to drive business away from Tristate, that they're tortuously interfering with patient and business relationships, and that they're violating various provisions of ERISA. Cigna, on the other hand, alleges that my clients SurgCenter and Tristate have engaged in what they call a fraudulent billing scheme or fraudulent practices that are intended to evade restrictions that the Cigna entities place on out of network providers and patients covered by Cigna insurance plans and that this scheme is common to SurgCenter and SurgCenter affiliated surgery centers around the country.

And one of these cases, the Colorado case, discovery, fact discovery, has concluded. So in that case, nothing unusual about this, in that Colorado case, the parties, Cigna on the one hand, the SurgCenter parties on the other,

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designated numerous depositions, deposition exhibits, discovery documents, and ESI and some pleadings as either confidential or highly confidential under the protective order in place there. That protective order, as most do, as the one in this case does, prohibits disclosure of documents designated confidential or highly confidential to any attorney who is not, quote, counsel of record in that particular case.

Importantly, and a point we made in our briefs, but I think is important to emphasize here, SurgCenter's counsel in both the Colorado and the Maryland cases already have access to all of this, it's no mystery to them as to what it contains. Moreover, documents, deposition testimony, deposition exhibits designated confidential can be shown to the client itself. my client has access to all of this. The defendants' lawyers, the Cigna lawyers, Mr. Haskel who will speak in a moment, he has access to all of this by virtue of the fact that his firm represents the Cigna entities in all of these cases. because of the way they're designated, the one group of lawyers pretty much anywhere that has any relation to this dispute, whether here in this Arkansas court or around the country, the one group of lawyers that can't look at it are Tristate and SurgCenter's counsel here. That's me and Ms. Glover. Everybody else can see it.

So if the Cigna parties have their way, its own trial counsel in this case will have had access to all of this

discovery, these depositions, these deposition exhibits, anything that was labeled confidential or highly confidential, while SurgCenter's trial counsel in the Arkansas case does not. We tried to work this out. We've certainly agreed orally, we have agreed as we have represented to the Court in our briefs that we will sign the protective order, the acknowledgment form, again, a very customary way of handling materials like this. We will sign the Colorado acknowledgment form under that protective order. But Cigna has refused to allow us access. So that is what we are here today for. That's what's brought us here.

We are seeking a very limited order that would compel Cigna to allow or consent to SurgCenter's Arkansas trial counsel, that is SurgCenter's Colorado trial counsel rather, to share with Arkansas trial counsel copies of these documents, deposition testimony, deposition exhibits, etc. This can be done in one of two ways. It can be done by an order of this court, we respectfully submit under Rule 37, the rule we moved under, or it can be done by modifying the protective order that is already in place here as the Maryland district court did in Maryland without touching the Colorado protective order. And I'll describe that in a little bit more detail in a moment.

So why do we want this, why is this important?

Principally it's because my clients ought to have the same benefit and its lawyers ought to have the same benefit of

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seeing the information, the record, the discovery record, the testimony taken in this other case and coordinating its claims and its defenses to the same degree that the Cigna parties do. Right now, only the Cigna lawyers have the benefit of having reviewed this record, this discovery record that's now essentially complete in Colorado while we do not as we prepare for depositions here.

THE COURT: Let me interrupt you real quick, because I understand what you're asking for in a general sense, but what are you asking for and what do you hope to do with it? Because right now, as I understand it, you want all the discovery in the Colorado case, not any particular depositions of witnesses that have been designated in I call it my case, the Arkansas case or whatever. And then if you have all this, what do you hope to do with it? Because it's difficult for me to understand in the abstract and maybe difficult for you to comment on because you haven't seen it, but how is any of this relevant unless it pertains to something that your previous counsel in this case designated as having something to do with the price of tea in China in this case? And I can understand if there were three witnesses or six. I think there were three mentioned in the pleadings that said these are the people who testified out in Colorado who were likely to testify in Arkansas, but beyond that, why would depositions of people who aren't even going to be testifying in this case be relevant?

MR. HALIJAN: Let me answer that in a couple of ways, Your Honor. And Your Honor touched on the first part of the answer. I haven't been allowed to review it. I can't -- and that's the reason that we framed the request so narrowly. Right now, the request is simply that we be allowed to have the same access to this record that Cigna's counsel does and that SurgCenter's counsel does in these other cases, and indeed still would had SurgCenter and Tristate not made the decision to change representation so that more local lawyers are lead trial counsel in these various cases.

So, Your Honor, I can't represent to the Court what I would do with something that I haven't even been allowed to see. We have not sought an order that would permit us to use anything and everything that might come out of this discovery record in Colorado. All we're asking for is just the right to read it. All we want is the right to read it right now. So in speaking a little bit more broadly to the Court's question, we think it's just a matter of fairness is the simplest way to say it. We ought to be allowed to see how the depositions, deposition testimony was developed as to all of the witnesses in that case. We're willing to abide by the protective order and indeed but for the change of counsel, counsel in Arkansas would have it, would be allowed, would have been allowed to see it. It's already in their possession.

So we're not -- we don't have any kind of particular

motive as to what we're going to do when we read one deposition versus another. And Your Honor is correct, there are at least three overlapping witnesses, although again, we submit we ought to have the right to access all of them, but I can't answer what we'll do with it if I'm not even allowed to look at it.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. HALIJAN: So last thing I'll say on that subject, the present situation just places counsel on a vastly different footing, again, given that this situation we're in results only from the fact that our clients changed lawyers from the law firm that represents SurgCenter and the SurgCenter affiliated centers out in Colorado. We don't think the discovery rules -- and we've cited a number of cases which I'm sure the Court has looked at, we don't think the discovery rules countenance that kind of unfair, and we respectfully submit, illogical outcome again where we can't even see any of this stuff.

Switching gears a bit, there's no prejudice here. Cigna hasn't offered in its opposition any plausible argument as to why it is even remotely prejudiced or subjected to any kind of burden whatsoever by our request that we simply be allowed to have access to the same record involving some of the identical parties that Cigna's trial counsel in Arkansas does. I think it's a fair question not addressed in the opposition as, you know, what is it in this record that they don't want us to see.

And so why are we here today fighting over something that, again, is already in the possession of SurgCenter's counsel, just not SurgCenter's counsel in this case. The briefing really to the contrary demonstrates a complete lack of prejudice.

We're not asking that Cigna do anything. They won't have to lift a finger, they won't have to copy a single piece of paper, they won't have to duplicate a single electronic file. All that will have to be done is us be given permission to access all of these records which SurgCenter's counsel and indeed my client itself in many instances already has. These cases are similar, again, with some of the same parties and some of the same allegations. An argument that Cigna does make in its opposition is that while the, quote, legal claims in Colorado and Arkansas are broadly similar, they are so, quote, factually different I think is what the brief says that my client's Arkansas trial counsel ought to be deprived of the opportunity to even read and judge that for themselves.

That's not a tenable position again for the reasons we covered in our brief. The counterclaims in particular that Cigna is pursuing against my clients are virtually identical to those it is pursuing against SurgCenter and the SurgCenter affiliated centers out in Colorado. These counterclaims all relate to Cigna's disagreement with the billing policies and practices employed at the particular SurgCenter surgery centers

at issue. And the whole premise of Cigna's counterclaims against us is that these billing policies and practices were developed and part of a common SurgCenter business model and that, again, quoting, all aspects of the pricing schemes used by each SurgCenter ASC were designed and implemented at its direction. Cigna has acknowledged in prior pleadings before this court the similarity and relatedness of the cases when it was in its interest to do so.

Cigna told this court that the Colorado judge's decisions involved, quote, similar claims brought by Cigna against fee forgiving ambulatory surgical centers with which SurgCenter is affiliated. We cited to the testimony taken about six weeks ago in another case, a deposition that was not marked confidential, let me assure the Court, in another case by a man named Thomas Hixson, a Cigna corporate representative who was on the will call list in Colorado and who was listed as a person with knowledge in our case here in Arkansas.

THE COURT: He's one of the three I guess that were mentioned, a Michael Battistoni, B-a-t-t-i-s-t-o-n-i, and Mary Cisar, C-i-s-a-r, and Tom Hixson. You said you've deposed Hixson?

MR. HALIJAN: We have not deposed Hixson in this case yet. He was deposed in another dispute between these same parties, and it's another case. It's a case styled Monocacy Surgery Center, LLC versus Cigna Health and Life Insurance.

That's pending in Colorado. But we've seen that deposition because it's not marked, hasn't been designated confidential by any party. He testified, could not have been clearer that Cigna's special investigations unit conducted an investigation of all the SurgCenter affiliated centers or the ones they believed to be affiliated with SurgCenter, that it was designated as a, quote, special project and that all claims from SurgCenter affiliated surgery centers were processed pursuant to the same protocols. So while there are clearly different surgery centers involved, the one I represent is in Marion, these others are in Colorado, Maryland or wherever they may be, Cigna by its own admission by the testimony of its own corporate rep is saying that they were treated the same.

Now, the jury here, the jury in Colorado will have to make their own decisions about whether the plaintiffs are right or the defendants are right and prove the respective claims or counterclaims, but honestly, I cannot see for the life of me how Cigna can argue that the cases are so different that I ought not to be even allowed to look at the discovery record adduced in Colorado when their counsel has it. Again, returning to the fairness argument. Unless the Cigna lawyers, unless Mr. Haskel has a remarkable ability to compartmentalize information in his head, he knows what record was adduced in Colorado and how it came to be, what questions were asked, how they were asked, what questions weren't asked, what exhibits

were offered, what exhibits were not offered. We're just asking for the same opportunity here.

Finally, let me speak a second to this. There was some suggestion in Cigna's opposition that we're asking this court to rewrite another court's order. That is absolutely not what we're doing and that is absolutely not what would be required to grant us the relief we seek. Protective orders in place in these other cases and particularly in the Maryland case between some of these same parties already provide for more than I'm asking for here this morning, and that agreement didn't require any modification of the Colorado order at all.

THE COURT: Wasn't the Maryland order agreed to?

Didn't the parties or the lawyers in the Maryland court agree to the modification of the protective order out of Colorado?

MR. HALIJAN: Yeah, absolutely, they agreed to -the point I'm trying to make is the suggestion that we're
somehow asking the Court to rewrite another court's order kind
of misses the point of what we're arguing about here. Yeah,
Cigna won't agree here when it agreed in Maryland. We don't
think that that makes any sense and we don't think it's fair
for Cigna to say, well, when we agreed to it, we'll let the
counsel on the other side see it, use it, whatever. Again,
that agreement related to use, not just access. I'm only
asking about access. But they did it and so not only does the
case, the order in Maryland permit access, it permits use both

ways. It didn't require any modification of the order and, again, we believe the Court can do that here.

It's a very simple one-paragraph modification of the protective order that is already in place. There's also a suggestion in the opposition that there could be third party rights or third party discovery involved here. Again, the parties in Maryland agreed, stipulated to the sharing of this information, the use of it running both ways in Maryland without speaking to any third party rights, so we're concerned that that's just kind of an attempt to change the subject more than any real concern since we're willing to sign on to the protective order.

THE COURT: Was the agreement to use the discovery in Maryland the entire Colorado record or just portions of it?

MR. HALIJAN: The way the order reads, the way the agreement and order reads, it's both ways, it's Colorado discovery record can be used in Maryland, Maryland discovery record can be used. There's no attempt on the record in either the discovery agreement or the Maryland protective order that carves out you can see this, but you can't see this, you can use this, but you can't use that. So, again, if the Maryland court could permit such access, albeit with the agreement of the parties there, we think the Court can do that here, can order that here without revising the Colorado protective order. And, again, I think the Court is clear on this, but let me be

absolutely clear.

We're willing to sign on to the confidentiality order, to the protective order. Counsel out there has it, our client has some of it to the extent it's marked confidential as opposed to highly confidential. We're willing to be signatories or to sign the acknowledgment form under that protective order so that we will be charged under threat of contempt of court if we misuse or disclose any of that record beyond what is permitted by that order itself. So we respectfully submit that to ensure that the parties in the case proceed with depositions, because that's kind of the fork in the road we're at right now, and on to trial on equal footing, the Court should allow us access to this record even over Cigna's objections. And I'll close there unless the Court has additional questions for me now.

THE COURT: It's likely I will later, but not right now.

MR. HALIJAN: Thank you.

MR. HASKEL: Your Honor, Warren Haskel, Kirkland & Ellis. With me here today is John Tull of Quattlebaum, Grooms and Tull. If I may proceed.

THE COURT: You may.

MR. HASKEL: Thank you, Your Honor. We just heard from plaintiffs and one of the things that came out clearer from what I was hearing from them is they think that this question is innocuous, it's a simple limited request, and I

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want to highlight two things for Your Honor that show it's really not. This request would impose undue burden and prejudice to Cigna with minimal, if any, benefit to the plaintiffs. And second, this request is not limited. It's procedurally improper and that's not just because it's untimely and we raised that in our briefs, but also because of how it would affect Cigna's obligations under a protective order entered by another court with regard to third party documents. So I'll highlight those two issues.

So turning to the burden and prejudice. I just want to step back and talk about how this came to be. Cigna has made every effort in this suit to avoid unnecessary discovery disputes before this court. When the plaintiffs retained new counsel in October of 2015, Cigna was well under way with its production. There's something in plaintiffs' reply that suggests that we hadn't produced a single document. produced almost 10,000 pages of documents before they made an appearance in this case, and we were getting ready to produce more when we heard from plaintiffs' new counsel that they wanted to basically reopen discovery. We worked with plaintiffs to come to compromise to avoid motion practice, we agreed to an extension that we didn't think was necessary, we agreed to supplemental discovery requests, a lot of supplemental discovery requests, we agreed to supplemental search terms.

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So we had already, with their old counsel, come up with a set of search terms, they said, well, we want more, we agreed to that and that led to us having to review tens of thousands of additional documents. So it's against this backdrop that Cigna wouldn't agree to plaintiffs' discovery requests here. And let me be clear, the issue here isn't Cigna's desire to withhold relevant documents from plaintiffs that may have been produced in Colorado. To the extent that they're relevant documents, there are discovery requests that would have covered What plaintiffs argue, they say Cigna won't be burdened because Cigna won't have to re-review any materials even if they aren't relevant. That's not true. Plaintiffs' request is going to greatly expand the volume of materials and even if they're irrelevant, that the parties will be responsible for in this case even though this case is vastly smaller than the Colorado action.

Let me give you some just numbers of what the Colorado case involved. In Colorado, Cigna alone produced 190,000 pages of documents. We defended, there are ten Cigna witnesses that were deposed leading to nearly 1500 pages of testimony. That's just Cigna. There were third parties, there were SurgCenter, there were six ASCs, four from Colorado, two from Maryland, I believe they produced in the hundreds of thousands of documents. Now, the Colorado action involved six, as I said, six ASCs, two hospital systems, numerous other insurers. Here

we're dealing with Cigna, one ASC, two of their physician investors, and SurgCenter.

If plaintiffs are given access to the Colorado discovery in this case, both sides are going to have to consider it when preparing witnesses, responding to motions for summary judgment, preparing for trial, it's just going to greatly expand the paper and amount volume of material discovery that everyone's going to have to consider before doing anything in this case. It's a significant amount of work for a case involving one ASC. And ASC, I'm sorry, it's ambulatory surgical center.

Now, there's another area of prejudice and it involves the documents that are relevant in this case and they're very sensitive to Cigna. They involve rate negotiations with the Colorado and Maryland ASCs, not just directly with those ASCs but also the internal deliberations of Cigna. It involves internal market analysis of the mountain west region, mid-Atlantic region. It involves, and this is extremely a sensitive area, patient data for Cigna members, and not just Cigna members but other insurers. Plaintiffs simply have no need for that. Now, we're not --

THE COURT: Let me slow you down because I'm reading back to make sure I understood what you said. You said there are documents that are relevant in this case that are sensitive to Maryland, I mean sensitive to Cigna, and then you talked

about the Maryland and Colorado rate situation.

MR. HASKEL: I misspoke. I meant there are documents in the Colorado action that are sensitive and specific to Colorado that are sensitive to Cigna.

THE COURT: I understood that part. But you said that they were relevant to this case.

MR. HASKEL: What I was saying is to the extent that there are relevant documents, we've produced them in this case, but there are a subset of documents that are irrelevant in this case, but are also very sensitive to Cigna. So let's compare that again to the burden to what -- compare the burden to what plaintiffs will get from this. Now, plaintiffs already have access to all the materials or, could, that SurgCenter produced in that action just like I don't have to be -- Cigna could give me access to any production that they have, they're their documents. So if SurgCenter wants to give them their own documents, they can.

And as Your Honor in questioning noted, I haven't heard anything that plaintiffs say that they need from the Colorado action that they haven't asked for or gotten here, and we've said if there are issues with our production, let us know. We haven't heard any. Plaintiffs had two opportunities to request relevant documents or two different deadlines to request relevant documents from Cigna. They posit, plaintiffs, that they would have to look at all of the productions in that case

to understand what's maybe relevant, what's not. That's not typically how discovery works. If you think something's relevant, you ask for it in discovery requests. There's nothing preventing them from speaking to Whatley Kallas and saying what's relevant in these lawsuits, they just can't go into confidential or highly confidential, the substance of those documents.

But they could certainly ask for anything relevant and if it's relevant, we're going to produce it and we agreed to produce it. We agreed to open up our search terms so they would get those documents. So to suggest that there's something here that they might need in the other case but not here is just maybe they missed something in discovery requests. We haven't heard it yet though. They haven't raised a single category of documents that they think was produced in Colorado that they don't have here. And that's what makes this motion so off base.

In the cases that plaintiffs rely on in their motions, the parties ask for discovery in another litigation to avoid duplicative discovery. They did it before they engaged in discovery in the related case. Here, plaintiffs made their requests for discovery, for this access to Colorado discovery well after discovery was under way here, well after they were retained, new counsel was retained. After we had seven meet and confers before plaintiffs' new counsel brought it up and we

had already agreed to search terms, already started doing supplemental review, already agreed to supplemental discovery requests that we may not have had to do if they would have just raised that issue sooner.

THE COURT: Mr. Haskel, were the Maryland lawyers the same lawyers that they had in Colorado, that SurgCenter had in Colorado?

MR. HASKEL: The lawyers in the Maryland action are not the same lawyers as the ones they have in Colorado.

THE COURT: And in this particular case, the Colorado lawyers were the same in Arkansas and so it wasn't until they got off the case that it became an access issue. It may have been a use issue, but what need was there to negotiate this kind of agreement between Colorado, all of Colorado counsel that now have moved to Arkansas?

MR. HASKEL: That's the importance of the timeline here. New counsel was retained in October of 2015. So I agree with you, at that point, there was no reason necessarily if all that was the purpose of this is just institutional knowledge at that point, there was no need to request it. But they didn't make this request until the end of January after we had extensive negotiations about search terms, and broadening discovery that if they had asked right at the outset, we could have had a conversation, well, does it make sense, does a portion of that discovery make sense, maybe give you deposition

transcripts and the motion for summary judgment. There were ways that we could have actually made this to avoid duplicative discovery, which is all the cases that they cite, that's the purpose of giving them access. This won't avoid duplicative discovery.

And if that was truly their concern, like I said, they should have raised it. They knew this was an issue when they came on, but yet they waited three months about to raise the issue. So that's why this is not -- it's obviously they were not on, and there may not have been a reason, although the protective orders are what they are, we can't use those materials, so if that's ultimately the goal, then that was always going to be an issue. Our solution was this is a smaller case, the issues may be similar, but we'll talk about the investigation was different here. The plaintiffs have suggested that this was a part of a SurgCenter-wide investigation.

Well, in the Colorado case, we collected all of our documents by June 2014 when plaintiffs filed suit here. We didn't even know that Tristate was a SurgCenter affiliated -- Cigna didn't know it was a SurgCenter affiliated center until after they filed that suit. The suit made Cigna realize that this was a SurgCenter affiliated suit. So there's not going to be the nationwide investigation -- all those documents that they're positing may be relevant, it's not going to be in the

Colorado litigation, and because June 2014 was the cutoff. Bu also because this was a unique situation where Cigna didn't realize that it was a SurgCenter -- and look, if there was an investigation that involved Tristate and other ASCs, we would have produced that document. We agreed to produce general policy documents of Cigna's, what it calls its fee forgiving policy and its protocol and to the extent those related to an investigation of Tristate, we've agreed to produce it.

I want to briefly go over the procedural defects and unless Your Honor has questions, I'll skip over the timeliness, but I do want to talk about why this is procedurally improper with regard to the Colorado action and how it relates to the protective order in the Maryland action because I think there's some confusion in the record or at least here today. So in the Colorado action, as I said before, there were actually two actions. The ASCs there, the Colorado ASCs had sued two hospital systems and a number of insurers, but not Cigna, and then a year later they sued Cigna.

And so the parties, because it was one alleged conspiracy, we agreed that in our case, we would enter a protective order where we would get access to any documents produced by parties in that case, so including all of the Colorado hospital systems and the insurers there. But we agreed to it on the condition that we wouldn't disclose it to parties outside of that case, outside of our case. We never

agreed to produce -- Cigna never agreed to produce third party documents in the Maryland action. We agreed to produce -- and I could point Your Honor to Exhibit B of plaintiffs' reply, and if you don't have a copy, I have one with me.

THE COURT: I've got the reply, I'm trying to find out if I've got the exhibits to the reply. While I have seen the exhibits to the reply, I don't have them up here. Why don't you just show me.

MR. HASKEL: Sure. Paragraph 1 of the stipulation in Maryland which allowed for use of Colorado materials, states the Colorado parties agree that each Maryland party, those are parties to the Maryland action, shall have the right to use all materials produced by the Colorado parties. Colorado parties are defined as Cigna and the six ambulatory surgical centers in Colorado, not the two hospital systems, the number of other insurers in the other case. We never agreed to that. We couldn't agree to that because there's a protective order in that case that says we can't produce those documents. Obviously we could produce our own documents, so we agreed to do it because our thought was at the beginning outset of discovery, there are two Maryland ASCs in the Colorado action.

In the Maryland action it made sense to do it, it would avoid duplicative discovery. But we never agreed to produce the documents of third parties, which is what plaintiffs are asking for us to do here. It just didn't happen. And the

protective order in that case makes that clear. And it's paragraph 1 of the agreement which is Exhibit B to Cigna's opposition lays out that the parties to that related action in Colorado, what we call the HCA parties, which are the other two hospital systems and the other insurers allowed use in the Colorado action only and noted any disclosure beyond that was prohibited and that a breach would cause harm and damage. It's written into the agreement that way. So that is a procedural issue that we cannot, absent a modification of that order, give them the access that they're asking for. And it's what distinguishes the cases that they cite from the one here.

In those cases, the plaintiffs or the parties seeking discovery went to the Court that actually had the protective order. That's not what plaintiffs have done here. They've come to Your Honor who hasn't entered in that protective order. And there are other procedural mechanisms that they could have done if they truly wanted access as opposed to just opening up this discovery record here. They could have made an appearance in the Colorado action and tried to get documents as counsel for SurgCenter in Colorado. They could have moved that court to modify the order.

Or even here, they could have started off by saying, okay look, I hear their concern with deposition transcripts and motion for judgment pleadings, they could have asked us to provide just that limited subset of documents instead of the

190,000 pages of documents that we produced and the documents of all the third parties. All of those would have been a lot more palatable rather than what we think is an attempt to end run around the Colorado court's protective order. So unless Your Honor has any questions, I have nothing further.

THE COURT: I don't. I always give you, well, not you, but the movant the last word, and that happens to be what you are this time. You won't always get the last word, but you will on this motion.

MR. HALIJAN: Thank you. That is true in court and true in life, too, I guess. Let me address just a few things that Mr. Haskel said. First of all, as we said in the brief, we think this argument that Cigna is making about how discovery, how we've come to be here and agreements or disagreements as to the scope of discovery agreed to by prior counsel, again, I respectfully submit that's an attempt to change the subject. That doesn't have anything to do with whether we should have the right or not have the right to see these materials. We vigorously disagree with the characterization of what has happened since our firm took over as lead trial counsel, but I respectfully submit that's nothing more than diversionary anyway.

Second of all, this is not a discovery request in any kind of traditional sense. These materials are all in the possession of SurgCenter counsel in other cases already. We

didn't need to propound, and it never occurred to me, I will confess to the Court, it never occurred to me that we needed to propound a request for production to Cigna until Cigna took the position that we couldn't even have access, we couldn't even read any of this, even though it was already in the possession of former counsel for SurgCenter in this case. Cigna suggests that there's this sort of parade of horribles that might result from us being allowed simply to read this record to the extent we want to.

Not to be flippant about it, Your Honor, but how

Ms. Glover and I spend our weekends between now and trial ought

not to be Cigna's concern, we just want to have access to a

record on the same footing that they do. We're not even asking

for the right to use any of it and, again, how could I say what

we want to use when we've been prohibited at least thus far

from seeing any of it. The notion that there are sensitive

Cigna documents that are in this discovery record in Colorado,

again, I'm not sure how that gets to the result that Cigna

wants since, again, those sensitive documents are already in

the possession of SurgCenter counsel, just not SurgCenter's

counsel in Arkansas.

Indeed some of them are already in the possession -unless they've been marked highly confidential, they're already
in possession of my client. It's just my client can't allow me
to see any of this. And beyond that, I'm not sure why it is

that Cigna ought to be allowed to say what I need to look at in order to prepare my case for trial, why it is their decision as to what I ought to be allowed to look at when there is this record in a very similar case already out there in Colorado. Again, it's equal footing. They haven't agreed to give us access to anything, even the testimony of Cigna's own witnesses, even deposition testimony of Cigna's own witnesses or the exhibits thereto.

THE COURT: Mr. Halijan, isn't it your client that agreed to this protective order in the beginning in Colorado that -- it wasn't up to Cigna, it was up to SurgCenter and Cigna to decide how to limit this thing. They asked for this, SurgCenter did, in the Colorado litigation. I'm assuming that there was an agreed protective order that likely was presented to the judge and the judge signed it, he didn't cram down this protective order without the request of the parties. And I'm assuming just based on the way things worked that that's the way it happened, but it was SurgCenter that agreed to the protective order in Colorado in the first place, was it not?

MR. HALIJAN: Yeah, absolutely, Your Honor. And the Court is correct, that this was an agreed upon protective order.

THE COURT: Then they agreed to get away from it a little bit in Maryland, both sides agreed at that point that they would alter their agreement to how all this information

between the two of them had been exchanged to be used in Maryland, correct?

MR. HALIJAN: That's likewise correct, but I think what wasn't foreseen, and Your Honor, all of us that are litigators know this, circumstances of cases sometimes change during the course of the case. I have certainly never in 23 years, however long I've been doing this, I've never had a case like this where we've had an instance where there is this discovery record in a similar case out there where counsel for the client, my client can see it, but where I can't simply by virtue of the client making a decision to change lawyers in the middle of the case. Yes, is this an unforeseen consequence of that decision? It absolutely is.

But, again, I've read Mr. Haskel's brief, I've heard what he's just said. I don't see how there is any legitimate argument that Cigna is prejudiced certainly by my seeing Cigna's own document production, the testimony of its own witnesses and the deposition exhibits to the testimony of its own witnesses. I still haven't heard how there is any real prejudice associated by this in that the cat is already out of the bag, it's just a different group of SurgCenter lawyers have access to all of this.

Finally, yes, Your Honor, we could have approached this in a different way by filing motions to appear pro hac vice in Colorado and come under that protective order, and if there's

any fault, that fault is mine in our not doing that because we considered it, but we made the decision because of where the Colorado case was, nearing the end of factual discovery that that's not the right -- I just didn't feel like it was the right way to do it. It seemed too cute to simply make an appearance out there and thus come under that protective order in order to get access to documents that I believed fundamental fairness requires me to have access to anyway, so if there's any fault there, it's not SurgCenter's fault, it's not Tristate's fault, it's my decision.

THE COURT: Maybe I misunderstood Mr. Haskel's comments. I don't think he was suggesting you do that. I think he was suggesting that you go to the Colorado judge and ask for relief similar to what you're asking from me. Maybe I got it wrong, but I didn't -- I didn't hear him to suggest you try to pull that off.

MR. HALIJAN: Perhaps I got it wrong.

THE COURT: Maybe he did, I don't know. But it was not the way I processed it. It may have been the way he said it.

MR. HALIJAN: Either way. I may have misunderstood. Either way, making an appearance in Colorado, one question occurs to me is whether Mr. Haskel would have made some argument that I didn't have standing out in Colorado because I wasn't counsel of record. Either way, Your Honor, that seemed

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like kind of a too cute by half way to get at this. We thought the most appropriate vehicle was to ask Cigna and then after they said no to everything, we had no choice but to approach the Court. Again, we think there are two avenues through which this can be addressed. One is a simple order of this court under Rule 37, or the protective order could be amended. Unless the Court has any further questions of me, I will close.

THE COURT: I do not at this time. Thank you.

MR. HALIJAN: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I'm going to deny Tristate and SurgCenter's request. I'll get an order out. It's not going to be particularly lengthy, but I will explain what I'm thinking in that order. I also am aware that I've got some motions to dismiss pending that I need to rule on that based on the alignment of the parties are difficult to say. I can just say that it's document numbers 112 and 123 rather than say the counter-counterclaim of the third-party plaintiff, defendant, I think everybody understands what I'm struggling with on how to align the parties beyond just plaintiff and defendant at I think both of y'all were traveling from Memphis this time. and New York and accommodating if we made the request not to have it in Jonesboro. Either way, it was more convenient for me to be here than it was there. Is there anything else we need to do before we go off the record?

> No, Your Honor. MR. HALIJAN:

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                MR. HASKEL: No, Your Honor.
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                THE COURT: All right. Court's in recess.
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           (Proceedings adjourned at 11:20 AM.)
                             CERTIFICATE
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         I, Karen Baker, Official Court Reporter, do hereby certify
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     that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of
 7
     proceedings in the above-entitled case.
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     /s/ Karen Baker, RMR, CRR, CCR
                                               Date: April 5, 2016
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     United States Court Reporter
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